

BRITAIN URGED TO SEND MORE MEN AGAINST GERMANS

action or other information of a disquieting character, the movement of German troops to the east has permeated the army with a feeling of anxiety. This was intensified when two divisions of 80,000 men passed the Meuse by a bridge from Dandenne to Sellen, between Namur and Liege, en route to German Poland.

The Kaiser has made it known to every soldier that his orders are to take Paris or die in the attempt.

The German officer added that no fewer than 800,000 German troops passed through Brussels. One-third of this huge body was diverted from the route originally chosen with a view to impressing the people of the Belgian capital with the Kaiser's military might.

FRENCH ON OFFENSIVE.

Left. With British Forces, Resumes Vigorous Movement.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, August 30.

La Liberté prints a statement that the Germans have penetrated a short distance in the Department of the Somme (in the north) and that the French left, cooperating with the British forces, has resumed a vigorous offensive movement.

The French have checked the German advance guard further west. La Liberté says, and in the northwestern part of France the French line is vigorously and successfully resisting along the entire front.

"The Germans pursued their over-throwing movement by their right," writes Gen. de Lacroix in the Temps. "We replied by taking the offensive at Novion-Forenay and Guise. The result was not decisive in the first direction, but the attack is being resumed."

"Our offensive succeeded in the second direction on our right, but gave way on our left. Nevertheless we are holding out and even attacking, which is an indication of our army's confidence that the enemy, although intending to pursue his plan at any cost, will undoubtedly wear himself out. I believe the Germans' forward march will soon come to a stop and we shall continue to resist the enemy so as to prevent him from withdrawing any combatant from our front."

It was unofficially reported in Paris this afternoon that the French operations at Guise had been successful. Guise is 120 miles from Paris, and La Fere is about ninety miles from the capital.

PARIS CALM, FACES ENEMY.

New Approach of Germans Received Without Panic.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 30.—The last two days have proved how exaggerated is the fear that the French public would be unable to receive calmly news which appears to the non-military mind as grave.

The realization that the enemy is within close distance of Paris was received in the French capital with the greatest coolness and without a sign of panic.

MAY FIGHT NEAR PARIS.

Big Battle in Vicinity of Capital Is Probable.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—This day marks the realization, sudden but final, on the part of everybody, even down to the children, that the nation must fight for her existence, and that the fate of her capital hangs in the balance.

The Temps thus solemnly states the situation.

"We are at this hour when every Frenchman, without distinction of state or age, must contribute in all possible measure, according to the efficacy of his individual or collective energies, to the defense of the country. No one is absolved from the obligation of this national duty. There is a place for every one engaged in the battle for saving our country and safeguarding our civilization."

The Temps' military correspondent sums up the news from the front slightly more cheerfully.

"We are passing through difficult moments, certainly, but nothing in the events is of a nature to discourage us."

One thing which is clearly shown by the situation is that the Germans had a head start of the allies by bounding through Belgium in force before the French early advance in Alsace had accomplished its object of bringing the German legions down from the north to act on the defensive. If the allies do not succeed in this effort it is altogether likely that a great battle will occur to the north of Paris.

To say that the population was surprised by yesterday's announcement that the allies line is held from the River Somme to the Vosges is to put the situation mildly. The majority of Parisians at first misinterpreted the communique to mean the River Sambre, in Belgium, where the line originally formed. Careful official statements merely eliminated the recital of all happenings between the Sambre and the Somme.

NO GERMANS NORTH OF DENDRE.

Situation in Belgium Is Declared to Be "Stationary."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—An official announcement says the situation in Belgium is stationary. The country north of the Dendre River has been cleared of Germans.

BRITISH CAPTURE 50 UHLANS.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Monday).—The standard of the morning prints the following from its Ostend correspondent:

A party of fifty Uhlans has been captured by British marines five miles out. Details are lacking, as there are no British or fresh German wounded here.

We are officially in a state of siege. None can leave town without a military permit.

It is a sharp bonus that Ostend most fears. The town is absolutely safe against more raiding Uhlans. A German attack in force is unlikely for several days.

KAISER SELLS BRITISH RIBBONS?

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—Emperor William and several high officers of the German army and Government are selling their British and Russian decorations and turning over the proceeds to the Red Cross fund, according to information received here from Berlin.



BRITISH NOT CAUGHT IN TRAP IN MAUBEUGE

London "Times's" Expert Denies German Claim—Loss Not Excessive.

ALLIES ARE ON GUARD

Will Keep in Field, Leaving French Territorial to Protect Fortresses.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The military expert of the Times, in reviewing the official statement of land operations, says that the loss of 6,000 men in four days of such severe fighting is not excessive, considering the immense numerical superiority of the Germans. He adds:

"It is clear that the German claim that they shut the British in Maubeuge and later encircled them is untrue. The German offensive is at a temporary standstill, and if a general offensive cannot be taken we must keep up a determined, energetic resistance."

"If the fortune of war compels us to retire still further, we can assume, with 1870 in mind, that no general will allow himself to be shut up in a fortress, even in Paris. The allies must keep in the field, and the fortresses, those of Paris included, must look after themselves with the help of the French territorial troops and other forces which were originally allotted to their protection."

"The Russian progress in the east is satisfactory, but it can hardly be said yet that there is any dire necessity for the Germans to send troops to the east. Moreover, until the Russians have repulsed and dealt with Austria's main army the Russian march to Berlin cannot safely begin. The main Austrian offensive, in which the Fifth and Sixth German army corps are conceivably participating, is the thing which matters most."

BLAMES FRENCH ERROR.

English Writer Says Army Was Needed in North, Not in Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Summarizing the allies' campaign, the Nation says that Gen. Joffre and his staff made three mistakes. They failed to anticipate a massed movement of the Germans through Belgium; they placed too much dependence on Namur to protect the valley of the Meuse, and they wasted forces in a fruitless invasion of Alsace and Lorraine which were needed at the north. The editorial says further that a mistake was made in allowing the Belgians to feel that they were being left in the lurch by the allies while the French forces were around Maastricht and the British were protecting northern France.

"What is serious," says the Nation, "is not that numbers have fallen, that the allied armies have retreated from Belgium and that the reckless French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine has been repulsed with terribly severe losses. The really serious fact, to our mind, is that the French offensive has everywhere failed and Gen. Joffre's plans have for the moment been ruined."

"Politics play a larger part in the war than most soldiers care to admit. We suspect that the motive for the French offensive in Alsace-Lorraine was largely political. Every success there, however trivial, would fill the mind of the dullest French soldier with hope and confidence. The armies which took Maastricht and got astride the line from Metz to Strasbourg were wiped out 1870, and in a word achieving 'La Revanche'."

"We know that that army has been heavily defeated, has lost many prisoners and much of its artillery, (the Germans say 10,000 men and 150 guns), and has been driven back into French territory, leaving Lunéville in the enemy's hands."

"The military position has here been ruined by politics, for obviously this force, or most of it, was required in the north. On the other hand, the Belgian campaign has suffered from a neglect of the political, or shall we say human, factor. It is pretty generally known now that the Belgians are disheartened because they feel that the allies have left them in the lurch. Why, they ask, have the French gone invading Alsace and why were the British detailed for the defence of northern France, while no one has helped to protect central Belgium?"

"To sum up this attempt in a guess at the reason of a failure in this first round of the campaign, Gen. Joffre failed to reckon on a mass movement through Brussels, counted on Namur to stop a mass movement down the Meuse, and spent in the invasion of Lorraine and the effort to turn the German left the forces which were really required to deal with the German right."

The above map gives an idea of the rapidity of the Germans' advance, to which they owe their phenomenal success. It has been less than a month since they appeared before the forts of Liege, and they are now within eighty-five miles of Paris.

The Germans appeared before Liege (1) on August 3 and began their attack upon that city the following day. In their further advance into Belgium they went northward, engaging the Belgian cavalry on August 13 at Haelen (2), following this up by the capture of Louvain (3) on August 19 and the occupation of Brussels (4) on August 20. Two forts at Namur (5) were taken on August 21 and others were reported captured on the 24th. The French and Allies on August 22 were entrenched at Maubeuge (6) and in the engagement on the 25th they were driven back to the Le Cateau-Cambrail line. Longwy (7) surrendered on August 27 after holding out for twenty-four days. On the 28th the German cavalry advanced as far as Arras (8), on the same day German forces engaged the British at St. Quentin (9) and on the following day they appeared before La Fere (10), where they were last reported. La Fere is eighty-five miles from Paris. The Germans had thus occupied from August 3 to 29, twenty-six days, in fighting their way across Belgium and over forty-five miles of French territory to within eighty-five miles of Paris.

NORTHERN ARMIES ADVANCE; BRITISH LINE REFORMED

Continued from First Page.

of the severest and most desperate character. Our troops offered the most stubborn, superb resistance against the tremendous odds with which they were confronted. They finally extricated themselves in good order, although they suffered serious losses under a very heavy artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those on which the horses were all killed or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"Sir John French estimates during all these operations, from August 23 to August 26 inclusive, that our losses amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000 men. On the other hand, the German losses in their attacks in the open in dense formations were out of all proportion to ours."

"In Landreux alone a German infantry brigade advanced on August 26 in very close order on a narrow street, which was completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town."

"The head of the advancing column was swept away and a frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that not less than 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were lying in this street alone."

"A similar incident occurred during a charge of the German Guards cavalry division upon the Twelfth Infantry Brigade when the German cavalry were repulsed with great loss and in absolute disorder."

"These are notable examples of what occurred over practically the whole front. During these engagements the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price, while every forward movement made by the British has been unopposed except by the enemy's cavalry."

"Since August 26 our troops have rested and refitted after their glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double our losses have already joined the British force and every gun has been replaced. The army is ready to take part in the next great encounter in undiminished strength and undaunted spirit."

"To-day the news is again favorable. The French armies, which have been netting vigorously on the right and left, have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill. Sir John French reports that on August 28 the Fifth British cavalry brigade under Gen. Chetwood fought a brilliant action with German cavalry, in which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared large numbers during the fight. The strategic position is such that, whereas a decisive victory of our arms would be fatal to the enemy, continuous resistance on such a scale as to keep the closest grip on the enemy's best troops can if prolonged lead to only one conclusion."

The statement issued by the War Office to-day proved almost an immediate antidote to the pessimism which was spread throughout London to-day by despatches from the Amiens correspondents of the Daily Mail and the Times.

[The despatches to which The Sun's correspondent refers are reproduced on this page.]

The sober and conservative official report relieved the minds of the people on two points over which they had been sadly exercised by the despatches.

White Rock

The Mineral Water De Luxe.
It is an aid to health:
Superior on all occasions

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"Britain Needs More Men to Stem Germans' Advance"

"Is Army Exhaustless in Valor to Be Borne Down While Young Englishmen Play Cricket?" Asks a "Sun" War Correspondent.

SAYS TROOPS WERE GIVEN IMPOSSIBLE TASK

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. AMIENS, August 29 (Delayed).

This is a pitiful story which I have to write to you—but the time for secrecy is past. Only by realizing what has happened can we nerve ourselves for the effort we must make to retrieve it.

What you know in England may be something like the truth, but I write with the Germans advancing incessantly, while all the rest of France believes that they are still held near the frontier.

(At this point an entire paragraph was deleted by the censor.)

The best hopes of holding them lies in the hourly expected arrival of the army from Alsace under Gen. Pau, who so brilliantly retrieved the blunder at Mulhouse (Muelhausen), but they are reported to be in great force and so far have carried all before them, partly by sheer weight of numbers, partly by the deadly hail of bullets from numberless Maxim guns.

Just now an American Red Cross volunteer inquired from the officer in command here how he could motor to Paris.

"Take any road," was the reassuring reply. "You are covered by between 2,000 and 3,000 men." Just then a captain of dragoons came in. He had heard the question—

(Here again a paragraph has been cut out by the censor.)

The first inkling I had that the Germans had penetrated so far into France was this morning. On the road here from Dieppe, in a village where a banner inscribed, "Honor to the British Army," was hung across the road, I met a column of Royal Engineers with pontoons which had been at (name of town deleted). From some of the men I learned that orders had been received that the British base was to be shifted with all possible speed to (name of town deleted).

The staff had left, the artillery had left, every one but the Royal Artillery Marine Corps had left, and they were leaving.

Now there is only one possible explanation of this.

(Again a paragraph has been deleted by the censor.)

They greeted me with smiles because they saw that I was English.

Pratties British Artillery.

"Your artillery saved us," they declared. "The enemy came up early Wednesday morning, outnumbering us heavily. We had only territorials, men between 30 and 40 years old."

In the nick of time your artillery galloped into position and shelled the Germans away. But for them we should well, we should not be here."

What had happened to (name of town deleted) since then they did not know, but it must have fallen since the Germans are well this side of it.

While we talked we could hear guns talking also along a parallel road near by. An artillery train was passing on its way to the southeast toward (name of town deleted), between beaten, retreating troops and those who were going fresh to the front. A threshing machine was at work with a busy group of peasants about it, calmly going on with the harvest as if there were no such thing as war.

Later I motored on the road to (name of town deleted). Here as on the other road refugees were hurrying in packed farm carts, riding on bicycles, driving in traps, anxious and frightened. Several wagons full of the wounded passed. A motor car containing two German prisoners flashed by. I could just see their helmets and French soldiers with rifles between their knees guarding them.

To-night more prisoners came in. The street was crowded. I instantly cheering and cries of hatred rose from the darkness, then from the direction of (name of town deleted) crawled a long, slow moving ammunition train.

"How is it going?" I inquired of a friendly sergeant.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"There's a wounded officer ahead,"

he called out. "If monsieur would perhaps bring him—"

But in the cottage where the poor fellow had been taken he lay dead and two women cried quietly, thinking of their own husbands or lovers fighting, too.

An artillery duel was going on close by (name of town deleted). The Germans were reported to have the greater number of batteries. At dusk the French were falling back.

The tidal wave of German troops which has swept over northeastern France will spread still further unless a miracle happens. Our small British force could not stand before a volume so powerful, so immense. It has been scattered all over the country, so I learn from officers of the staff. Officers among them and men I met here and there say that the headquarters staff has moved hastily a long way back from (name of town deleted) and cannot stay long where it is.

Some Army Service Corps men who came in with a motor lorry said that they left (name of town deleted) Thursday morning. The Germans were beginning to shell the place then. As a captain of dragoons said, they were everywhere.

Soldiers Without Money.

These poor fellows of the Army Service Corps have been living on what people would give them.

"Couldn't you buy anything to eat?" I asked.

"We haven't had any money for a fortnight," was the reply.

An officer the British picked up by motor car and brought in this afternoon had had nothing to eat for four days.

(Again a paragraph has been deleted by the censor, the one word "retreat" being left.)

The French nation is as yet in ignorance of the disaster. The shock of it will be all the worse when it comes. England should realize at once that she must send reinforcements and still send them. Is an army exhaustless in valor to be borne down by sheer weight of numbers while young Englishmen at home play golf and cricket? We want men and we want them now.

GERMANS REACH LIMIT?

Loss May Be Too Heavy to Continue Successful Assault.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, August 30.

The Times in a special edition published at 7 o'clock this morning prints a long story from its special correspondent at Amiens, mainly along the lines of the despatch from The Sun's and London Daily Mail's correspondent regarding the seriousness of the situation in northern France. The Times correspondent says:

"We have to count the losses, take stock of the situation and set our teeth."

He continues:

"Along the Sambre and in the angle of the Sambre and the Meuse the French after days of long, gallant fighting broke. Namur fell and Gen. Joffre was forced to order a retreat along the whole line. The Germans, fulfilling the one best of all the precepts of war, never gave the retreating allies a single moment's rest. The pursuit was immediate, relentless, unrelenting. Aeroplanes, Zeppelins, armored motor cars, cavalry were loosed like arrows from a bow and served immediately to harass the retreating columns and also to keep the German staff fully informed of the movements of the allies."

"The British fell back through Baval, on the front between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, then through Le Quesnoy, where there was desperate fighting, southward. Continually the regiments were grievously injured and the broken army fought its way desperately. At many stands it was forced backward, ever backward, by the sheer, unconquerable mass and numbers of an enemy prepared to throw away three or four men for the life of every Britisher."

"To-night I write to the sound of guns. All the afternoon guns were going along the eastern roads. A German aeroplane flew over us this morning and was brought crashing down. A

royal engineer's chauffeur told me that the axle of his car had broken and he had had to abandon the machine. He had scarcely left the car when it was blown up.

"In scattered units, with the enemy ever on its heels, the Fourth Division, all that was left of 20,000 fine troops, streamed southward."

"Our losses were great and I have seen the broken bits of many regiments, but let me repeat there is no failure of discipline, no panic, no throwing up of the sponge. Every temper is sweet and nerves do not show. A group of men, a dozen more or less, arrives under the command of whomsoever is entitled to command. The men, battered with marching, ought to be weak with hunger, for no commissariat could cope with such a case, but they are steady and cheerful and wherever they arrive they make straight for the proper authority to report and to seek news of their regiment."

"Apparently every division of the expeditionary force has been in action. Some lost nearly all their officers. Regiments were broken to bits, but the good discipline and the fine spirit kept the fragments together. . . ."

"One thing is clear—the colossal character of the German losses. At first I was sceptical of these; now I am convinced. It also is clear that although the French staff knew that the eastern frontier defences had been so perfected as to force Germany to turn the flank to find a weak spot, and although they knew also that not for nothing did Germany antagonize England and outrage international opinion by violating the neutrality of Belgium, nevertheless they underestimated the force of the German blow through Belgium. All estimates of the number of German corps in Belgium need revision, and behind the screen of Alsace-Lorraine there probably are far fewer than had been supposed, else, perhaps, Muelhausen would not have had to be retaken twice."

"The German commanders in the north advance men as if there was an inexhaustible supply. Of the bravery of the men it is unnecessary to speak. They advance in deep sections, so slightly extended as to be almost in close order, with little regard for cover. Rushing forward, soon their own artillery is opened behind them on our position. Our artillery mows long lanes through the centres of sections so frequently that nothing is left but its outside, but no sooner is this done than more men double up, rushing over the heaps of dead and remain in the section. The shooting is described as not of the first class, but with their numbers they bring on infantry until frequently they and the allies meet finally with bayonets. Their system of scouting by aeroplanes, Zeppelins, motors carrying machine guns and cavalry and the extreme mobility of their forces are elements of their present success."

Summing up the Times correspondent concludes:

"The first great German effort has succeeded. The expeditionaries were imperishable glory, but they need men, more men. The investment of Paris cannot be banished from the field of possibility. Whether the chief of the German staff after counting his losses will find enough men left to attempt a further assault with hope of success is more doubtful. His army has made a colossal effort with extraordinary speed. It is possible that its limit has been reached."

GERMANS NEAR AMIENS.

District From Lille to Coast Free of Invaders.

By G. C. CROCK.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BOULOGNE, August 30.

The train service between Boulogne and Paris ceased on Saturday for strategic reasons and has not been renewed. Three boats left for Folkestone to-day, each carrying only a sprinkling of passengers.

At the new headquarters, Col. Dura military governor of Boulogne, was informed this afternoon that no actual damage had been done to the line. An earlier semi-official statement reported that a bridge had been blown up between Amiens and Abbeville. This is categorically denied and it is announced that only the wires have been cut, and these by the French and that the Germans have not touched the line at the point.

Notwithstanding this, Boulogne is seriously disturbed by the proximity of German troops, who now have almost reached Amiens.

The district from Lille to Dieppe is said to be free of Germans. The invaders are turning southwest and are pressing with desperate eagerness toward Paris.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

By HUGH MARTIN.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROTTERDAM, Aug. 30.—There was a severe fighting throughout Saturday at (name of town deleted), which is believed to have been again bombarded, but whether by the Germans or Belgians is not clear.

The firing was continuous for eight hours and did not cease until 8:45 P. M. The cathedral tower was demolished.

NEW Essex & Sussex Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the Ocean

On account of the demand for accommodations the New Essex & Sussex will remain open until the latter part of September.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Mgr.